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# THE JERUSALEM POST

MONDAY,  
 January 8,  
 1951

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## Column One By David Courtney

## Rabbi Maimon Not Resigning From Cabinet

NOT ideology so much as the disposal of the spoils of victory lies behind the current threat of another global war. The place of Germany and Japan in relation to the victorious nations that brought those two aggressors to their knees has been behind almost every international conflict which has served, since 1945, steadily to render the compact of high purpose and hope in which the Grand Alliance, as Mr. Churchill once called it, defeated the most devilish conspiracy against the peoples of the world known in history. The nature of the successive conflicts among the victors since that time should warn the statesmen and all thoughtful people of what will almost certainly happen again if the new combination of Powers, which today includes the most populous and productive part of Germany and may be expected to include Japan, should go to war against Russia and China and be victorious over them. Germany and Japan on the side of the victors would then be in much the same position of strength as Russia is today and twice as arrogant, so that still another world war would be threatened and the process of world impoverishment and even world suicide would be advanced yet another catastrophic stage.

THE setting of Germany along the road to European military and industrial hegemony, as reward for its partnership with the Western nations of the Atlantic Alliance, has already gone so far that it may be impossible to reverse the trend. The best that can be hoped for now is the slowing up of the pace and, in the unlikely event of Four-Power agreement, the firm establishment of a limit to German rearmament. Japan is a different matter. It has been permitted armed units which, like the East German Berserkers, have no more than internal significance; but in spite of General MacArthur's extraordinary statement at the New Year, it would seem that none of the Western Powers has yet committed itself to Japanese rearmament on the scale now proposed for Germany. The United States Government, busy drafting a Japanese Peace Treaty to which the co-expectants Russia or China to give assent, has been seriously considering the question of Japanese rearmament.

THE British attitude would seem to be wiser. London is not opposed to a separate peace treaty with Japan but it is understood to have urged the American Government to wait upon the outcome of the dispute with China, and upon what develops from the proposed Four-Power talks. It is said to have pointed out that the Japanese Constitution, prepared under Allied supervision, forbids rearmament, and to have shown itself reluctant to impose a fundamental amendment through the instrument of a peace treaty. In fact, of course, any separate peace treaty with Japan, especially if it should involve that country's rearmament, would put an end, once and for all, to the present British efforts to bring about a negotiated agreement between China and the West. Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister in Peking, recently made a statement, curiously ignored by Western commentators, setting forth his Government's views on a peace treaty with Japan. It required that the treaty should be prepared in the first place by the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China, and then be submitted to a full conference of the former allied nations. It asked, as a basis for the treaty, the relevant parts of the Cairo, Yalta and Potsdam agreements, and the absolute prohibition of Japanese rearmament. It asked, indeed, for nothing more than has already been agreed upon by Britain and America in earlier agreements, which may have shown lack of foresight but cannot lightly be disregarded now. In any event, lack of foresight is no justification for lack of foresight today, or for the re-establishment of Japan as a menace certainly not less to be feared than anything now frightening us in the Far East.

Rabbi J. L. Maimon, Minister of Religious Affairs, yesterday agreed to withdraw his threat to resign from the Cabinet. This followed a friendly conversation with the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, at Rabbi Maimon's home, where the 75-year-old Minister is confined to his bed.

Because of his indisposition Rabbi Maimon did not attend the Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, and his letter to Mr. Ben-Gurion indicating his intention to leave the Government, which had reached the Prime Minister's Office earlier, was not brought up for discussion.

In the afternoon, Mr. Ben-Gurion is reported to have assured Rabbi Maimon that the issue in dispute—education in the madrasah—would find a satisfactory solution without delay.

### Education Talks

The committee of five ministers set up by the Cabinet last week to examine the problem of education in the madrasah met in Jerusalem yesterday afternoon, and it is understood that the discussion will be continued today.

In addition to the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Education, Justice, Interior, and Social Welfare, the meeting was attended by the Director of the Department of Education, Mr. B. Ben-Yehuda, and the Attorney General, Mr. H. Cohen.

It is understood that Rabbi Maimon will leave for the United States on Wednesday, his health permitting.

### Orthodox Stage Demonstration

Several hundred orthodox Jews staged a demonstration yesterday in Jerusalem.

Carrying placards which read: "Save Our Children's Souls" and "Save Our Children From Conversion," the demonstrators were addressed by several men at Zion Square on the need for more religious education for immigrants. They then moved up Rehov Ben-Yehuda toward the Jewish Agency.

Two of the leaders were arrested as the demonstrators had not applied for a permit. They were later released on bail.

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## 'LIFE' ASKS WAR

NEW YORK, Sunday (UP). — "Life" magazine, advocating in an editorial this week that the U.S. "acknowledge the state of war with Red China and act about defeating her in the full knowledge that this course will probably involve war with the Soviet Union."

"We are confident that the United States will defend the free world to the utmost," the magazine said, adding that the "declared purpose of Communist China to seize and dominate all of Asia has left us no choice" but full-scale war.

The editorial also stated that the United States will defend the free world to the utmost, and that the "declared purpose of Communist China to seize and dominate all of Asia has left us no choice" but full-scale war.

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## Empire P.M.s Divide on U.N. Seat for China

LONDON, Sunday. — The British Commonwealth is split on its attitude to China. The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, yesterday agreed to a cease-fire, but still differ on whether strong action should be taken before or after China is seated at the United Nations.

Source close to the Conference say that all attending members were advised of the American note to U.N. members requesting the branding of China as "aggressor" and the agreement to a cease-fire. Britain, India and Ceylon are said to believe that China should be seated in the Security Council to ease the withdrawal of troops from Korea. On the other hand, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa are said to consider that only after China has accepted the cease-fire and withdrawal should she be given U.N. membership.

Canada is reported to be nearer the American position but will go along with the majority on the order in which the cease-fire and U.N. membership take place. The problem will be thrashed out tomorrow with the arrival of Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Premier, whose attendance will complete the Commonwealth conference.

In Moscow today, "Pravda," the Communist Party organ, claimed that British policy-makers face an "insoluble problem."

"On the one hand they are trying to play for time by dragging all the Empire into the conference," it said, "and on the other hand they are trying to make the case for the U.S. into the British markets."

(AP, Reuters)

## Tito Says Quit Korea, Talk with Russia

BELOGRADE, Sunday (UP). — Marshal Tito today called on the West to pull its troops out of Korea, to "think again" before rearming Western Germany and to agree to a conference with Russia, "to try to avert war."

In an exclusive interview with an United Press correspondent, the Yugoslav Prime Minister described the international crisis as "very critical" and urged that everything possible "short of outright peace" should be done to maintain world peace. On Korea, he said that U.N. forces were faced with being forced out of the peninsula. "In my opinion, fighting in Korea is useless. It is better for U.N. forces to leave because the situation is strategically futile."

Yugoslavia does not favor the creation of a West German army, he said. He thought that Russia wanted peace, but conditions were important. "What is peace for someone may be unrest and loss of independence for another," he said. "Bulgarian and Rumanian soldiers are primarily directed against Yugoslavia, and represent a point of danger, he said."

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## Capture of Wonju Imminent Despite Stiffening UN Defence

## Commonwealth Nations May Adopt Israel Cease-Fire Plan

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

HAKURYU, Sunday. — In view of the rapid development of events on the battlefield, official circles here are reticent in their estimate of the effect which Israel's basic plan on Korea may have towards the achievement of a cease-fire.

But the conviction is held here that there is a fair chance that the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers may give forth light to aid the many delegations now perplexedly groping in darkness. The Commonwealth, as it is composed today, is thought to represent a microcosm of what may be termed moderate and realistic opinion.

Led by Britain, which has recognized the Chinese People's Republic, whilst maintaining America's staunchest ally, and including India, which represents so large a part of non-Communist Asian opinion, the Commonwealth may be expected to give serious and sympathetic consideration to Israel's plan, which has as its main purpose the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of a stable civil order in Korea, free from foreign interference.

It is felt here that the 12-nation plan for a cease-fire was couched in too general terms to have much prospect of putting an end to the fighting, and preparing the way for the rehabilitation of Korea.

Introduced by Sharet

Israel's plan was first enunciated by Mr. Sharet in a speech at the General Assembly in the second week of December. At that time, although it found favour with a number of delegations, the plan appeared to be somewhat premature in the light of the prevailing military situation in Korea, and consequently in that of the political situation prevailing in Lake Success.

Since then, events in the field—and again, as close sequence, in the political outlook—have moved so rapidly that the fear has been expressed that the renewed consideration now being given to Israel's plan has come too late.

While a considerable number of middle-of-the-way delegations are ready to give their support to the plan, it is understood that the attitude of the Soviet Union is unfavourable, not least because the proposal envisages the withdrawal of non-Korean forces by stages rather than, as desired by the Soviet Bloc, immediately. In American circles, on the other hand, stress has been placed on the necessity, from the point of view of the prestige and efficacy of the U.N., to condemn China for her alleged aggression in Korea before proceeding to the consideration of plans for a settlement of the conflict.

Looking to London

It is pointed out here that under the circumstances of virtual political stalemate at Lake Success, an increasing number of countries are looking to London for a lead.

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## Talks ution

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permit the carrying out of Assembly's resolution should be a unified, t. democratic state, all in armed forces will be by appropriate stages, appropriate arrangements with U.N. principles side for the Korean people their own free will to their future govern-

ing the completion of the terred to in the proceed- appropriate interim will be made for the station of Korea and the ice of peace and securi-

soon as agreement shall reached on a cease-fire, Assembly shall set up a body which shall represent the gov- of the United Kingdom, States of America, the Soviet Socialist Repub- People's Republic of China, and the govern- of the Far East, and other, Persia and the repre- of China in the U.N.

Mr. Pearson had con- representatives of Bri- and Norway sup- proposals and Mr. old the Political Com- would also vote in of there must be a time China to give her an- is added to the UN that the U.N. will be nited in further steps aggression.

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